CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Monday Morning.....Jan. 4, 1858.

Our Fashion Letter.

We call the attention of our lady readers to our New York fashion letter on the third page. Our fair correspondent thoroughly understands the subject upon which she writes, while the style of her letters is exceedingly graceful and attractive.

Can't Launch Her.

The telegraph states that further attempts have been made to launch the *Leviathan*, but without success, and the work has been postponed *sine die*. We presume John Bull is waiting for some Yankee to go over and take the contract to push the vessel into the water, as he, after expending half a million of dollars in vain efforts, to launch the ship, has given up in despair and adjourned *sine die*. Let some Yankee go over and float her.

Political Spies Prowling About.

The residences of citizens are being invaded by a set of prowling *spies*, sent out, it is said, by the "Democratic Association," in pursuit of political information. These fellows walk into private houses, when the heads of families are absent, and quiz and cross-question the servant girls, or wives and daughters, in regard to the politics of the male members of the household, and to find out how many of them are in favor of a restoration of the Dyer dynasty and Irish plunder rule next spring. This is their ostensible employment, but the next thing we shall hear is that numerous thefts have been committed by these gentlemen, itinerating about the city on political census business. The thieves will be out taking the census as well as the Dyerites.

The fellow-citizen these fellows seek to obtain information, to the last degree. What business have they to inquire what ticket any citizen intends to vote next spring? We hope the people will give these prying pimps such a reception as their unmannerly errand deserves, by shutting the doors in their faces.

The police, we understand, have arrested one or two of those chaps, as vagrants, whom they caught sneaking around, in a suspicious manner about the private dwellings of peaceable citizens. These political colporteurs were taken to the watch house, and searched for stolen property. Whether any was found upon them we have not learned. It is the duty of the police to arrest all persons found about the streets, who have no visible means of support, as vagrants. They may be thieves, beggars, or vagabonds, and should be taken up and examined.

If the *Times* people want to find out the exact strength of their party in Chicago, let them apply to the Catholic Priests, and procure from them a list of the names of their male adult, naturalized members, who will have been in the city one year on the first of March, 1858. From that list, strike off about 300 or 400 of the anti-O'Regan Catholics, and then add, for natives, 500, which embrace the chivalry, rump of Know Nothingism, office-seekers, office holders, gamblers, thieves, shysters, respectables, loafers and fag-enders, and you have the exact strength of your party, present and future; or take the average vote cast at the last three city elections, and you have it close enough for all practical purposes—closer and more reliable than your area-sneaks will return it after they get through with their census.

From Washington.

Result of the Kansas Election—Unwelcome News for the Administration.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1857.

In the midst of the fillibuster excitement we have another element turning up to plague the Administration and accumulate its embarrassments. "Extremes meet"—and Nicaragua at one end and Kansas at the other, rush upon us with startling events at the same instant.

The intelligence that the Constitution of Kansas has been ratified with the Pro-Slavery clause is a bomb-shell which the Administration did not anticipate. Among those Northern men who had proposed to sustain the President's policy, it excited an indescribable panic; and by the time the discussion is resumed in the Senate, we shall find Messrs. Bigler, Jones, Pitch & Co., shivering with a most distressing fit of political ague. Already some of them begin to hint that they are not yet committed, and if the news is confirmed by later and fuller advices, they will vindicate my declaration that politicians are not prepared to rush directly into the jaws of certain destruction. The two new Senators from Minnesota just elected are of the Douglas school of politicians, and will follow the lead in opposition to the Lecompton fraud.

On the other hand the Southern men who have heretofore been a little backward in the fight, fearing that the Kansas Constitution would come here with the Slavery clause out, will now become active and earnest in the support of the Administration policy, and the real struggle will hereafter be carried on with a purpose. Southern men are much elated with the Kansas news, but they give the Administration no thanks, being satisfied that the President sent agents to Kansas to induce the people, as a matter of policy, to vote down the Slavery article.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The tone of the Administration, relative to Commodore Paulding, is materially modified. Captain Engle has received permission to delay his return to Aspinwall until the 20th of January. Commodore Paulding will probably carry Minister Lamar to Central America before his return, and then come home in his own ship, whose cruise will then be ended—thus relieving the Commodore without conveying a mortifying rebuke.

Notwithstanding the positive official denunciations of the illegality of Paulding's act, the President privately expresses his admiration and approval of it. The Commodore will neither be sacrificed, nor theoretically sustained. The President indicates a purpose to send a special message to Congress on the subject on Monday, but its character has not transpired. It is probably not yet settled.

Senator Douglas has been heard from. He intends to take bold ground in favor of Walker.

From several private letters from reliable sources, to late dates, just received here from Kansas, I gather a number of facts of much interest.

One letter from near the Missouri border fully confirms the reported death of the notorious Geo. W. Clark, the murderer of Barber.

On the 23d inst., the difficulty at Fort Scott was still progressing. Clark was at the head of the Pro-Slavery force when he was killed. Seven Pro-Slavery men had fallen at last accounts, and the greatest excitement existed.

Parsons, clerk of the Legislative Council, writes that "General Denver has arrived, and says that *if Buchanan thinks he will pursue a different policy than that of Walker and Stanton, he is dreadfully fooled.*"

Another prominent man writes that Calhoun can never set up his Lecompton government in the Territory with less than twenty thousand Federal troops at his back.

Calhoun had become so greatly alarmed for his personal safety, that he had fled from his office at Lecompton, and gone to Fort Leavenworth for protection.

Another correspondent states that if the Lecompton Constitution goes through Congress, there will be a bloody settling up of old scores in the Territory.

A letter from Wyandotte, dated the 23d, says the vote there, for the slavery clause, at Oxford, is, 85. Over 100 Missourians were present at the election, and many of them participated.

Lists had been received at Wyandotte, that nearly 1,000 Missourians went into Shawnee, well known as Gum Springs, on the day of election, to vote; and it was positively known that large numbers of them were encamped there expressly on the day preceding election.

It was stated that the newly elected Legislature, which meets on the 5th of January, would pass a law for a new Constitutional Convention.

S.

CITY ITEMS.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The morning train for Freeport and Dunleith, which left the Central Depot at 7.45 is changed from this date to 9.45.

THE PAPERS.—Osband, of the Tremont House, has all the latest Eastern dailies and weeklies, and also all the magazines, including a fresh supply of the last three issues of the "Atlantic."

LARCENY.—A lad named Charles Newland was brought upon a charge of stealing millinery goods from Mrs. Collins, at the recent Lake street fire. Newland was held for further examination.

SWORD PRESENTATION.—On New Year's day, the members of the Washington Grenadier corps, presented their commander, Mr. Weller, with a handsome sword. The usual speeches were made, and a merry time had.

FREE LECTURE.—Dr. Howard will deliver the first lecture in the New Hall of Bell's Commercial College in Portland block, on Monday evening, January 4th. Subject—"Phrenology in Business."

HON. HORACE GREELEY'S LECTURE.—The next lecture, in the course, before the Young Men's Association, will be delivered by Hon. Horace Greeley, in Metropolitan Hall this evening.

LUMBERMEN, ATTENTION!—A meeting of the Board of Lumbermen will be held at the Board of Trade Room, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is particularly requested.

FREIGHTS FROM CHICAGO TO BOSTON.—By the advertised rates of the several railroad companies, it will be seen that the freight on flour by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad line from Chicago to Boston is $1.65 per barrel.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Industrial School Association, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. M. O. Walker, corner State and Washington streets.

RIVER THIEF.—John Thompson was 'sought up on Saturday upon a charge of stealing rigging valued at $7, from the propeller *T. U. Bradbury*, lying near Clark street bridge. The accused was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

ENGINE COMPANY No. 3.—On New Year's day Engine Company, No. 3 kept open house, and were visited by a large number of friends. An abundance of good things were provided for the entertainment of guests.

A PRESENTATION.—On New Year's day, the policemen of the third district presented to their First Lieutenant, Mr. Kauffman, a handsome gold-headed cane as a testimonial of respect. The compliment is one well deserved. Mr. Kauffman is one of the best officers of the force.

NEW MUSIC.—Ernest Perabo has just published a new piece for the piano, entitled "Financial Crisis." Master Perabo is a wonderful musical prodigy and bids fair to one day rank with the great masters. The "Crisis" should find a place in every musical repertoire.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning of the building, in the North-western portion of the city, occupied by the Mission Sabbath School of the Third Congregational Church. We learn that measures have already been taken to procure another building immediately.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN AS LADY MACBETH.—This evening, Miss Cushman commences an engagement at McVicker's Theatre. The play is Macbeth with Miss Cushman and Mr. Perry to sustain the leading characters. The box office will be open during the day so as to enable those who wish them to secure seats.

PENMANSHIP INSTITUTE.—We are glad to learn that Prof. Kidder, the eminently popular and successful teacher of penmanship, opens rooms on Monday next, in the elegant block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, Bell's College building. Elegant separate apartments for ladies' class, 3 P. M.; gentlemen's 7 P. M.

OVERCHARGING.—James Lyons a drayman, was arrested by officer Alexander, charged with overcharging some German imigrants. He charged them $5 for one load from one depot to the other, and upon their refusing to pay it, he put a barrel belonging to one of them upon his dray and refused to take it off unless he paid him a quarter. The affair cost Lyons $7.35.

TREMONT EATING ROOMS.—Messrs. Gage Brother & Drake, have turned the "small dining room" of their Hotel into a Restaurant, and fitted it up in the best manner for this purpose. All sorts of luxuries, game, oysters, etc., are served to order, in the excellent manner of the famous *cuisine* of this Hotel. The "House of David" is now complete and cannot fail to meet with public favor.

DISHONEST CLERK.—Nathan Norcutt was brought up on Saturday upon a charge of robbing his employer, Michael W. Foole, a builder, doing business on the corner of Madison and Wells street. Norcutt was a clerk in the shop and is accused of pocketing the proceeds of his meat sales. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. Since Norcutt's arrest the officers have learned that an indictment is pending against him in New York for arson.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The January term of the Recorder's Court commences to day. There are 46 cases on the docket at present, as, follows: larceny, 31; burglary, 3; robbery, 1; assault with intent to commit rape, 3; having counterfeit money in possession with intent to pass, 2; obtaining money under false pretences, 1; conspiracy 2; prostitute, 1; assault with intent to murder, 1; larceny as bailee, 1; malicious mischief, 1; Adultery, 1.

WIDE AWAKE CAPTAIN.—The schooner *Alpha*, Capt. Gwynn, arrived in our river on New Year's day, from Sheboygan, with a full cargo of wood. The *Alpha* was the first vessel which left this port in the spring of 1857, having cleared on the 28th of March. Capt. Gwynn informs us that, should the weather continue favorable, he will make another trip before laying his vessel up for the winter.

PROF. CADY.—We learn that Prof. C. M. Cady has accepted the post of Professor of Music in the State Normal University, and enters upon his duties this week. Prof. Cady, we are glad to know, will continue his residence in this city and devote a portion of his time to musical instruction here. The Board of the University has made an excellent selection, and are fortunate in securing Prof. Cady's services.

LIGHT GUARD HOP.—The annual New Year's eve Hop of the Light Guard proved to be one of the most enjoyable parties of the season. Some two hundred couples were present, and it was far into the new year before the happy participants sought their homes. The music was by the Light Guard Band and was excellent. Andrews, of the "Head-Quarters," furnished a substantial and elegant supper, and everything passed off satisfactorily. The gentlemen of the Light Guard are on *fait* in arranging affairs of this sort.

HORSE STOLEN.—Michael Rosch was arrested, charged with stealing a horse from Frederick Wermemberg. It appears that the latter picked up an estray horse last October and advertised it. Rosch came to him a few days since and claimed the horse, and Weremberg agreed to deliver it up if he would pay the expenses of advertising and the cost of keeping him. Rosch refused to do this, and on Thursday night broke into the barn and carried the horse off. He was arrested therefor and committed in default of $600 bail to await trial.

MORE RASCALITIES OF THE PRIVATE POLICE.—On Friday officer Noyes, of the firm of C. P. Bradley & Co., Private Police Agents, arrested Benjamin Anderson upon a charge of stealing two horses, one from a farmer near Geneva, Kane County, and the other from a farmer near Wheaton, DuPage County. Anderson was trying to pawn the horses at a sale stable when the arrest was made. He confessed to the theft, and stated that he was a near relative of a prominent office holder in this city, who had refused to aid him to obtain employment, and that he stole the horses to keep out of the poor house. The accused will be sent West for trial.

STEALING LETTERS FROM THE POST OFFICE.—A man named Adam Myerhoffer, who keeps an emigrant boarding house on Clark street, opposite the Michigan Southern R. R. Depot, was arrested by Lieut. Kauffman and a Deputy U. S. Marshal, on a charge of stealing a letter from the Post Office belonging to Gottlieb Garzweind, a lately arrived German emigrant. Garzweind has a brother in Ottawa, who sent him $7 enclosed in a letter, and Myerhoffer, at whose house he was boarding, took it out of the Post Office, opened it, and appropriated the contents. Garzweind subsequently taxed him with the larceny, and Myerhoffer gave him the letter, but without the money, handing over but 90 cents. The accused will be taken before the U. S. Commissioner for examination.

HORACE GREELEY'S CHAMPAGNE.—*Nick Nax* tells the following story of Hon. Horace Greeley, the distinguished journalist, who, by the by, lectures before the Young Men's Association this evening:

Horace Greeley's acquaintance with the names of wines is hardly more exact than his knowledge of their natures, and consequently he once made a very ludicrous mistake by writing, "drinking their Heidsieck *and* Champagne." Of course all the Tribune corps noticed the error next morning, and Dana, Otterson, Congdon, and perhaps even Ripley, Snow, Hildreth, and Wilbour gathered around him when he came in, and joked him on his vinous ignorance. Greeley himself could be comprehended with tolerable exactness the instant he opened his mouth, when the lines about his mouth began to curve a little, and there was a little shining in his serious eyes as he said, "Did I? Did I say that? Well, I guess I'm the only Tribune editor that would make a mistake of that kind." The laugh was against them, and the wide baited corps soon beat a retreat.

EXAMINATION OF THE SHOP LIFTERS.—On Saturday the shop-lifters, whose arrest we noticed last week, were brought before the Police Court for examination. Their names are Alice Hickey alias Ann Kees, Bridget Austin, Philip Flavin, and Mary Flavin, his wife. At Hickey's house, in Ontario street, the following goods were found: Four pieces delaine, two pieces flannel, two pieces bleached muslin, one piece gingham, four end of prints, and a veil—the whole valued at $15. The following is the list of goods found in Flavin's house, No. 55 Ohio street: Two broche shawls, one silk cape, six pieces calico, two pieces worsted plaid, two pieces ribbon, two pair kid gloves, one piece cashmere, one moire antique dress, two pieces plain delaine, one silk handkerchief, two cotton handkerchiefs, one piece cotton cloth, one pair gaiters, one lot of harness.

All the parties were fully committed for trial in default of $600. A portion of the goods were identified by Messrs. W. M. Ross & Co. and Messrs. Pratt, Archambeau & White, dry goods dealers in Lake street. The harness was identified as the property of Messrs. Pratt & Hopkins, livery stable keepers in Randolph street, by whom Flavin was employed.

POLICE COURT.—Alexander Sample was arrested upon a charge of assaulting officer Ewing in the Tremont Exchange Saloon. Ewing's jaw was broken and he was otherwise injured. Sample gave bail to appear for examination on the 7th instant. The cause of assault was the shooting, by Ewing, of a valuable dog belonging to Palmer.

Daniel McGlashen, aged sixteen years, was fined $5 for getting beastly drunk on New Year's day.

John Lynch was fined $25 and sent ninety days to Bridewell for "playing policeman." He arrested William Myers, and threatened to take him to the Watch House unless he would treat.

Patrick Hogan was fined $5 and sent sixty days to Bridewell for abusing his family.

On New Year's night an Irish row came off in Kilgubbin, in which a number of the denizens of that disreputable neighborhood participated. Some five or six persons were badly beaten, and one man nearly killed. James Griffin, an old offender, and the chief actor in the fight, was required to give bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace. Patrick Nugent, another ringleader, was fined $5 and sent sixty days to Bridewell.

BODY FOUND—SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—On Thursday last the body of a man was found floating in the Illinois Central Railroad basin. Coroner Hansen held an inquest, and upon searching the body, letters and papers were found, by which it was ascertained that his name was Richard Hendy. A paper of his intention to become a citizen, signed by "D. A. Allison, Prothonaro, Philadelphia," was found in his possession. It was taken out about two years ago. A letter was also found, written on the 26th of October, directed to no one, and written evidently at a time when he was contemplating suicide. It gives an abbreviated history of his life since last January, from which it appears that he left Smithfield, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of January, and since that time has been wandering from place to place, in Illinois and Wisconsin. Just previous to his death, he boarded with John Blackmore, on Liberty street, with Hugh Miner, a shoemaker, on the same street, and also with Thomas Burns, near the Illinois Central Round House. At the close, he says that "some persons have treated him ill, and that they are accountable for his misfortunes, and that he has written this letter in case anything should happen."

THE OPENING OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—The new St. James' Church was opened for divine service on Thursday evening, 31st inst., with appropriate religious ceremonies. Although there was a violent snow storm raging at the time of the service, the large church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds went away who were unable to procure admittance.

Twenty-two clergymen were present. The evening prayer was commenced by Rev. J. W. Clark, of Grace Church, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Cole, of Nashotah, and Rev. C. P. Clark, of Ottawa, read the lessons; Rev. N. H. Schenk, of Trinity Church, read the prayer.

The sermon was preached by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, of New Haven. It was an eloquent and able discourse on the "The Parish," full of fine thought and very thoroughly elaborated.

The services were concluded with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, rector of the parish.

The whole services were extremely interesting. Very many Episcopalians of the other city parishes were present, to congratulate their brethren of St. James on the opening of this fine church, and the parishioners themselves were in the best of spirits.

The church is to be open for divine service hereafter at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and on the first Sunday of every month at 7½ P. M.

PERSONAL.—Governor McMurtry, Hon. Horace Greeley, and Miss C. Cushman, are at the Tremont House.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—The sale of fine gift books for the holidays will be continued at 55 Dearborn st., until after January 1st. Constant additions are being made to the stock. Choice bargains are given every evening.—The books are also offered at private sale during the day. Ladies are especially invited to call and examine the stock.

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Empire Bank Locks, can be found at No. 21 Dearborn st.
ja1-4-tf-s75 D. P. PRATT, Agent

MARRIED.

In this city, on New Year's Eve, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Roy, Mr. E. MASTINGS and Miss LOUISA A. LOE, all of this city.

In this city, on New Year's Eve, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Keeney, Mr. REES C. PREBLE and Miss MARY KATE BARNES, all of Chicago.

DIED.

On the night of the 31 inst., in great peace, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SUSAN V., wife of Dr. James N. Bailey, aged 34 years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 95 Van Buren st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

In this city, 3d inst., at the residence of Horace A. Chase, Esq., 336 West Randolph street, Mr. Thomas E. Dwyer.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, 5th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

To Capitalists.

KANE COUNTY BONDS.—TEN BONDS, each of $1,000 each, dated December 7th, 1857, and payable March 1st, 1873, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, are offered for sale in sums as follows: Sealed proposals will be received for the same until the 15th inst. January 15th, 1858, and they will be sold to the highest bidder at or over 85 cents on the dollar.

These Bonds are made payable in currency, and will be sold for the same.

Proposals must be placed in the hands of one of the Building Committee, before 9 o'clock A. M. January 15th, 1858.

WILLIAM COFFIN, Batavia;
GEO. W. WAITE, St. Charles;
JOHN J. LEE, Plato;
Building Committee.
dec31-2w15

100,000 Seamless Bags.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR THE Lewiston Bag Manufacturing Company, offer to the trade

50,000 Lewiston Seamless Bags,
50,000 Hanover Seamless Bags,

which are equal to best bottle brand.

J. E. HUMPHREY & CO., Agents,
Commission Merchants, 126 Lake street, Tower street, Room 2, up stairs.
dec31-3m133

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Saturday Evening, Jan. 2, 1858.

Business throughout the city was almost entirely suspended yesterday. The weather was fine, clear and favorable to the hog trade. Some trading was carried on at the cattle yards, and a number of hogs were sold; but bankers and traders generally were very willing to enjoy a holiday and take a little rest before commencement ing the business of new year.

There were more buyers of wheat than sellers on change to-day, but there was little if any improvement in prices paid, except for round lots—4,000 bus spring selling at 86½ in store. Flour was held firmly at a slight advance.

The foreign steamer Niagara from Liverpool, Dec 19th, was telegraphed this afternoon from Halifax, reporting breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. The news from New York this afternoon, is not favorable to flour and wheat holders, and buyers are not plenty since.

A temporary reduction is noted in railroad freights East, on grain, provisions and dressed hogs. The rates under the formation are as follows:

	To Detroit.	To Buffalo.	To New York.
Flour, ₩ bbl.....	90 35	90 75	91 55
Wheat, ₩ 100 lbs.....	30	40	54
Corn in Cars, do.....	20	40	54
Pork in Bbls, do.....	20	40	54
Dressed hogs, do.....	50	75	1 00
Poultry and Game.....		1 50	2 00

The following are the sales and nominal rates for to-day:

FLOUR—Sale of 68 barrels Kitchen Mills at $4.60 on track; 30 bbls Hinkley at do cash; 50 bbls Hinkley's new extra now at $5.75; 300 ordinary at $5.25. City sales retail family flour at $4.50, extra at $5.00; choice extra $5.50 ₩ single barrel; a reduction of 30c ₩ bbl made on 5 barrels or over. Buckwheat flour $1.50 ₩ 100 lbs. Rye flour $2.75@3.00 ₩ bbl.

CORN—In good inquiry at 30@30 6c bu on track for new; old 42@43c. ₩ 56 lbs in store.

OATS—Sales of 200 bbls in bags at 22c delivered; two car loads in bulk at 25c in store; and 150 bus from teams at 26c.

BARLEY—Dull. Common to fair demand at 40@45c bu.

RYE—Steady at 50c ₩ 56 lbs delivered at distillery.

BRAN—In demand at 75c ₩ ton.

MIDDLINGS—Dull at 1.00@1.10 ₩ ton.

PROVISIONS—Sale of 1,200 green hams at 8½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts and demand small; 47 head, averaging 300 lbs, sold at $4.25—the lowest sale noted; 62 head and several other lots brought $4.30 to city packers.

Beef in pieces, $4.75.

LIVE HOGS—Market firm at $3.25@4.10 ₩ 100 lbs live weight. Among sales we note one of 100 head, 30 averaging 265 lbs at $4.10, the rest at $3.60, gross weight.

HIGHWINES—Sales of 50 bbls at 21c., 30 bbls at 16½c and 5 bbls at 20c ₩ gall. These sales show the range of prices, which depends on the quantity sold.

TALLOW—Firm at 10c.

HIDES—Active at 3½@4c. for green; 5 for green salted, and 8@9 for dry flint.

EGGS—Steady at 18@18c ₩ doz for fresh.

BUTTER—Good choice butter sells at 16@18c, but inferior is dull at from 12 to 14c.

POTATOES—Dull at 30@40c.

POULTRY—Chickens dressed, 15@16c each. Turkeys dressed 06@08c ₩ lb. Prairie chickens $1.75@2 ₩ doz; Geese, 50c each.

GROCERIES—The stocks of Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, &c., are becoming large, and prices are not so well maintained, these articles can now be had, for cash, at a small advance over New York and New Orleans prices. The following are cash prices of Dodsley's retailers, to which they are agreed from Chicago with Dodsley's circular of the 1st inst.—a deduction of ½c ₩ lb on 20 bbl purchasers: Loaf sugar double refined 12½; small loaf (O) 12¾; crushed double refined 12½; crushed, (C) 12¾c; powdered double refined 12½c; powdered (C) 12¾c; refined white (O) 11¾c; refined yellow (O) 11¼c; standard A c. (O) 10½c. Syrups—Golden syrup, kegs, 75c; bbl, bbls, 70c; bbls 70c; extra sugar house in bbls, 36c. A deduction on 20 bbls syrups or Molasses of 3c per gallon.

New York Cattle Market—Dec 30.

According to the reports from the several market places, there has been received during the week—Beeves, 1722; Cows, 361; Swine, 6730. Compared with last week this shows a decrease in Beeves of 517, a decrease of 127 Cows, and a decrease of 1276 Swine.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

COWS AND CALVES.

First quality.....	$60@65	Common.....	$40@50
Ordinary.....	50@55	Inferior.....	30@40

BEEF CATTLE.

First quality.....	$11.50@11.50	Common.....	$9.50@10
Ordinary.....	$10@10.50	Inferior.....	$7@8

SWINE.

First quality.....5½@5¾c Coarse qualities.....4½@5c

The general average of the market was 5¾c. This owing to the small number of Beeves on hand is an advance of about a cent on a pound. The number in the market does not exceed 700 head, which is less than has been on hand on a market day for several years. On March 15, there were 746 head for sale at Allerton's, and 1,385 were all that were reported for sale in the whole city for the week. January 9, 1856, there were 803 in market, and 2,438 reported for the whole city. During the past year, the only days when the number of cattle approached the present number in the market were as follows: Jan. 21, 763 head; Feb. 11, 1,236 head; March 4, 1,837 head; June 3, 1,517. Upon these days the number for the week at Allerton's, was respectively 1,596, 1,259, 1,843, 1,612. And for the whole city, 2,197, 2,448, 3,130, 1,874. It thus appears that, with the exception of March 12, 1856, the number for to-day and the number for the week is less than we have found in any time for four years. A year ago to-day, the number in market was 1,596, and the total for the week 2,870, and the prices ranged higher than to-day, or, at least, full as high. The week after there were 1,848 in market, and 3,788 reported for the week, without any falling off of price. Upon this data, parties interested can make their own calculations. They will not fail to see that the proportion of Western cattle is less than we have ever known. Some—in fact, New York information almost the entire supply, which will soon be gone, and then—well, we shall see what then. If the West still holds back, as we are told they will unless the railroads reduce their freight to what it was last year, we shall have to pay for our beef, or quit eating.

The receipts of Beef Cattle at New York for 1857 were 158,467, against 154,897 head for 1856. The average price for the year 1856.

St. Louis Lumber Trade.

C. M. Vanhorn furnishes the St. Louis papers with the following statistics of Lumber receipts, &c., at that city for 1857:

Amount of lumber.....	72,467,700 feet.
In the log, manufactured and consumed in St. Louis.....	34,500,000 "
Shingles.....	26,000,000 "
Lath—received.....	11,000,000 "
Lath—manufactured at mills here.....	18,783,000 "

This is the largest amount of timber ever received here in one year. In 1857 the total number of feet was 61,000,000. In 1856 the number of feet was 56,000,000.

Mr. Vanhorn acknowledges Chicago to be the largest lumber market in the United States, and puts her receipts for 1857 600,000,000 feet, which is rather larger amount than the Missourier sets it down at, but not large enough if he means shingles; lath, &c.—the Custom House receipts giving it as about 480,000,000 feet for 1857, and about the same for 1856. The actual amount received by our builders and manufacturers in this city is proportionately large.

Hog Markets.

At Louisville, on Saturday, 24 inst., the hog market was very dull. The Journal says a packer offered $4.10 nett, for 400 heavy hogs. Nothing was doing in provisions; mess pork held at $13. The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says:

"We heard of no transactions in hogs yesterday. The weather was favorable for killing, and the number in pens is decreasing, but the supply is still large. Packers maintain their views of the quantity sold.

The supply of hogs at New York on Wednesday was 27 light, and buchers took all that was offered.

The St. Louis Republican, in its annual review, says:

"The number of hogs packed in 1857 is 250,000 less than in the season of 1856-7, when it reached 350,000; 1855, 50,000, and '54 '55, 50,000 head, reckoning to the 31st, inclusive."

HEAVY HOGS.—The high prices paid for Hogs last winter, pretty well cleaned the country of old stock, and the great bulk of hogs received this season are young and comparatively light. There are occasional droves, however, of a very fine character. We saw one of this kind slaughtered Saturday, purchased by Messrs. Hubbard, Hunt & Co., city packers, from S. S. Anderson of Kane county. There were 173 head in the drove, apparently a cross of the Russian and Irish Grazier stock, young, very fat, entirely corn fed, and the whole lot averaging nearly 400 lbs live weight. Early in the season $6 gross was refused for them, but a much less sum had to be accepted when the purchase was made. Knox Co. is hard to beat in choice corn fed Hogs.

ISTHMUS.—The Washington Union presents a tabular statement of British bullion exports to the United States during the first nine months of 1857, which amount to $63,874,633. This shows an excess so far in 1857, over 1856, of $1,447,875. The proportionate failure of in the Dunsfollowing months must be greatly increased.

Buffalo Lake Imports for 1857.

We publish below our annual statement of principal articles of import by lake for the past season, as well as those for the previous two years. There has been a large falling off in Corn during the past season and a small increase in Wheat. The total receipts of grain of all kinds has been 13,333,382 bushels. By reducing the flour to wheat the total breadstuffs are 21,331,497 bushels, and the receipts of grain last year were 21,156,586, and four reduced to wheat a total of 27,156,586, showing a falling off this year from that of 5,825,004 bushels. It will be seen that there has been a handsome increase in many articles:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls.....	1,098,677	1,508,301	947,205
Pork.....	108,650	91,041	68,903
Beef.....	19,450	17,161	16,000
Fish.....	6,497	8,350	4,350
Whiskey.....	4,904	3,959	1,945
Lard, kegs.....	1,761	1,551	10,217
Coal, tons.....	3,000	30,000	30,000
Lumber, M.....	3,000	30,000	30,000
Copper, tons.....	1,000	2,000	2,000
Lead, pigs.....	29,000	30,000	30,000
Wheat, bu.....	10,000,000	19,000,000	11,000,000
Corn, bu.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Oats, bu.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley, bu.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rye, bu.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Timber, bu.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lard, lbs.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Tallow, lbs.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Wool, bales.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hides, No.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Butter, lbs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cheese, lbs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hides, No.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Live Stock, No.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dressed Hogs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

New York Market—Jan. 2.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Market very dull and prices unchanged. Sales 4,100 bbls, at $4.30@4.35 for extra State; $4.40@4.50 for extra, 1,000@1,100 for extra round hoop Ohio; $4.45@4.50 for common to good extra do; $4.60@4.65 for fancy do; $4.70@4.75 for superfine and extra, and dull and heavy for pretty much all other kinds. Chamber Sinnr steady; sales 500 bbls at $4.30@4.35 for superfine, and $4.60@5 for extra. Rye flour dull; small sales $4.30@4.40 for Western flour, $4.90 bbls. Total stock of all kinds, 303,700 bbls.

WHEAT—Market remains in the same dull and nominal state as noticed for some little time past. There is a fair supply offering, but shippers and millers refuse to operate to any important extent, except at a materially reduced price. Total stock, 95,500.

RYE—Dull; steady; sales 4,000 bu prime northern at 72c, delivered.

BARLEY—Sales 1200 bu prime and round state, at 72c delivered.

CORN—Oil is quiet and prices nominal, at 61@62c; now prime numbers is in fair request at 59@60. Total 97,500 bu.

OATS—Steady, at 42@44 for State, and 45@47 for western.

WHISKY—Heavy; sales 1000 bbls at 22, but buyers generally do not offer over 21½@22c.

PORK—Opened steady and closed a shade easier; sales 200 bbls, at $15.50@15.62 for old mess, and $15.75@15.87 for new mess. $13@13.25 for prime.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged. Sales 75 bbls at $6.50@8 for country prime, $9@10 for do mess, and $12@13.50 for repacked mess, and $12@14 for extra do. Total stock 19,164 packages; same time last month 37,000; same time last year 19,200.

LARD—Scarce. Sales 130 bbls at $14@15.25.

CUT MEATS—Steady; sales 100 bbls at 6@6¼ for shoulders, and 8@8¾ for hams.

TALLOW—Sales 100 bbls, at 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—Is in active demand, at 11@17 for Ohio; 14@21 for State.

New York Stock Market—Dec. 2.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Mo. 6's.....	75½	Chicago & R. I.....	72½
N. J. Central.....	97	Erie.....	23½
Reading.....	45½	Cleveland & Toledo.....	97½

Liverpool Market—[per Niagara.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

The Brokers' circular reports sales since yesterday, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market unchanged, cotton quiet; the week's sales are heavy and rapid.

Sterling Bros. report breadstuffs quiet; white wheat 9s@9s 6d; red 8s@8s; flour 34s@35s. Iron dull at 54 ₩ ton, for both rails and bars; sugar firm and closing to-day steady.

Messrs. Baring Bros. also report the markets generally quiet in American securities. Some stocks were held firmly but in the absence of sales quotations are the same.

Richards, Spence & Co. report flour quiet but steady; wheat firm; corn dull and declining. Provisions quiet. Other articles unchanged.

Wheat firm and slightly higher, the improvement being chiefly upon the finer qualities—red 8s@9s 6d, white 9s@10s. Flour firm—extra State 34s@35s; extra Ohio 34s@35s.

Richard, Athaya & Co., E. S. Co., James McHenry and others quote beef higher and irregular. Pork dull and slightly lower. Lard heavy and nominal. Tallow quiet; butters 94@97.

Liverpool Cotton Market—[per Niagara.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

The broker's circular reports the sales of the week at 32,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were on speculation and 1,500 for export.

Prices were a half penny per pound lower on all qualities, particularly for new crop; holders of which were pressing it on the market.

Friday's sales, 5,000 bales, market closing fair—Orleans, 6½; middling 6¼, uplands 6¼; middling uplands 6¼.

London Money Market—[per Niagara.]

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Money was slightly easier. Consols for account closed at 93¾@93¾.

American stocks generally dull and prices unchanged.

The Manchester market was dull, and prices of goods and yarns had considerably declined.

CORN.—The stock of Corn at Baltimore on Wednesday was 56,000 bags. Rio ranged from 9½ to 11c, with a very moderate demand.

At New York, on the 29th of December, the stock of coffee was 128,302 bags and mats, viz: 102,686 of Rio, 10,036 Maracaibo, 2,0 St. Domingo, 8,000 mats and 475 bags Java, and 12,405 Bahia; no Laguira or Ceylon.

A heavy stock is expected in Chicago, from New Orleans, to-day, and prices will be somewhat lower, particularly in the trade.

Receipts of Produce.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain by Rail road for the

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning.....Jan. 2, 1858.

The Press and the Wild Cats.

We charged, the other day, that the *Democratic Press*, or one of its owners, was the possessor of one of these Nebraska Wild Cat charters. In reply, it admits the charge in full, but accuses us of falsehood and mendacity in making it. We are satisfied with its admission; and are confident that the public, which cannot be fooled with chaff, will hereafter put a proper estimate upon the *Press*' defences of Wild Cat currency. Its protest that Mr. SPEARS, the Wild Cat banker, has no control over the editorial conduct of that establishment, will amount to no more than Mr. BROSS' disclaimer of proprietorship, when the city printing was in controversy. The title of the firm all the while remains, as at first, "SCRIPPS, BROSS & SPEARS." They are the editors and proprietors. Whatever effect this ownership of a Wild-Cat charter by one of the proprietors of the *Press* may have upon the editorial columns of that highly respectable, most undoubtedly pious, intensely conservative and powerfully influential journal, we are gratified that its conductors give the clue to the reasons which determine its advocacy, in opposition to the expressed wishes of nine-tenths of the best business houses of the city, of an illegitimate and unsecured currency. We now know what they mean when they say that some of these Nebraska banks are good. We commend the modesty which refrained from inflicting a *puff* of the bank of one of the partners in advance of its organization. This is a departure from the *Press*' usual policy that merits praise.

And now, promising to expose, in a day or two, the absurdity of the assertions of our amiable neighbor in regard to corn, we take leave of it, exhorting its conductors not to be betrayed into an exhibition of temper like that which marked their reply to the TRIBUNE on Friday. We are at the beginning of a new year, and they could not, if they would, carry that unchristian spirit through the twelve months, which will intervene before another New Year's day. We shall have, doubtless, frequent occasion to remonstrate with them, to instruct, advise, and defend them; but if they display such a refractory spirit under reproof, our admonitory labors shall cease.

A New Dodge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1857.

On Tuesday or Wednesday next, Mr. Pugh of Ohio will introduce into the Senate a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State, under the Lecompton Constitution. The bill will provide that the first legislature of the State shall submit to the people whether or not the slavery clause shall be added to the Constitution; also that the first or any subsequent legislature may submit to the people whether they will call a convention to amend or alter the whole Constitution. This will meet the approval of almost every Democratic Senator.—*Telegraph.*

This new dodge will hardly win. It is a fraudulent humbug. After Kansas is admitted, the power of Congress over her subsequent legislation immediately ceases. Hence, the provision in PUGH's proposed bill, directing the first State legislature to submit the Slavery clause to the people, is a knavish deception. That first legislature will do just as it pleases about submitting it, and Congress will have no more control over it than it has over the legislature of Illinois.

In the next place, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will be a triumph of the Fire-eaters over "Popular Sovereignty"—it will be the assertion of the principle that the *minority* shall rule—provided that minority be Pro-Slavery, and will be an utter overthrow of the doctrine avowed by the DOUGLAS Democrats.

Lastly; Under the Lecompton swindle, what will we call the first legislature with a gang of cut-throat Sepoys, representing a Pro-Slavery synod of Hillsboters, and not the people of Kansas. These villains will proceed to elect two United States Senators, and to make laws for the government and observance of the people.

Down on Wild Cats.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Lyons and vicinity, are under the necessity, for especial reasons, to positively refuse to take, in exchange for goods, or for any indebtedness, any of the following currency, viz: Barrows & Prettyman's due bills, Florence, and all other money not quoted as bankable either in Chicago or New York.

Lyons, Iowa, Dec. 26, 1857.

The above pledge is signed by fifty of the principal business firms in Lyons, Iowa. The *Advocate* says the citizens have rid the place of Nebraska shinplasters, and intend to keep them out. That is the way to do it.

Park Swindle Again.

To the Editor, of the Chicago Tribune:

The hot shot you have been throwing into the South Side Park swindlers is having its effect, and claiming for you the revered thanks of our citizens for your zeal and earnestness in looking out for the interests of the community, and your prompt exposure of frauds, which are now being attempted to be fastened upon them.

Outsiders are at a loss how to account for the fact, that not a word of commendation or condemnation of this Park swindle has been uttered by a single city paper—except the TRIBUNE! One of them, we all know, claims to be the city paper—claims to look after and protect the interests of the city and its citizens, and especially does it claim to be the champion of all public improvements. But in this half a million swindle, not a word has been uttered for or against—you will look through its columns in vain for a single allusion to the matter. Were a monument to some good boy! to be erected in this country park, by dimes collected from Sunday school children, river of ink would flow, and eloquence such as "spoke" on former occasion, would inform this community—"this whole community" and "this great Northwest"—of the noble Christian and praiseworthy undertaking! But when this same community are to be swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, for the benefit of a few land sharks, not a word is heard, not a whisper breathed, by those same guardians of the public weal. Are such publications safe and reliable? Are we, as citizens, as tax-payers, doing ourselves justice in sustaining such unreliable sheets as I have alluded to above? Will you, Messrs. Editors, give us the reason for this silence? It is impossible to account for it as an oversight. Attention has been called to the matter publicly and privately. Do the conspirators pay better than those who are to be swindled? or what is the cause of this muzzled condition of the press in our midst? If you will convert these dumb machines into open defenders of the rascality, you will do an act still further deserving the gratitude and support of this community. Smoke them out, so that we can know who are our friends, and who are our foes. The former upon the getters up, and upon those who are carrying forward, this outrage, are beginning to be "loud"—they have from the first been "deep." Is it not very strange, too, Messrs. Editors, that three respectable gentlemen, as these Commissioners undoubtedly are, could be induced to put their hands to this infamous work? There is no law compelling them to accept of such an office; but by accepting, and doing the work of the Commissioners —privately—they have made themselves parties to it and of course are responsible for, one of the most outrageous swindles that was ever attempted on any community. If San Francisco city government could show anything worse previous to the organization of her Vigilance Committee, I have yet to learn what it was. It is only equalled by Border Ruffianism in Kansas, where obnoxious laws are attempted to be "forced down the throats" of those who were allowed no voice in making them. These Commissioners and their abettors should be marked men in the community.

I say that on Monday next they exhibit their faces to the *Sound*, and I trust every South-sider will take a look at it, and ask himself, if, in these hard times, he is willing to submit to this high handed measure for the benefit of a few *outside* speculators. It is intimated that a plan is on foot for including other portions of our city with one of these country parks, and is on a scale that throws our half million swamp entirely into the shade. The thing may be, and be stopped here, until these barring the bills to pay, vote it, or, at least are consulted in the matter. TAX PAYER.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1857.

.... As Owen Leonard was stepping off the cars at Harvard, on the 20th ult., his foot slipped and the cars ran over one of his legs, mangling it so badly that it had to be amputated. He is recovering.

NEBRASKA SHINPLASTERS.

A Batch of Letters from the People.

Since our last issue, a mass of correspondence has come to hand on the subject of the Nebraska Shin-plasters, a portion of which we publish below. The mischief the circulation of these "wild cats" is doing far exceeds our first estimates, when we opened our batteries upon the varmints. The Western counties of Illinois are sadly afflicted—much worse than we had supposed.

The currency of Iowa is utterly deranged, except in a few localities, where the people resolutely set their faces against its reception from the start. Before inserting the letters, we will give the latest broker quotations of the different "wild cats" in circulation, of what they sell for in Chicago, viz:

NEBRASKA SHINPLASTERS.

Bank of Florence brings	50 cents on the dollar.
Bank of De Soto	38 " " "
Bank of Nebraska	40 " " "
Fontenelle Bank	75 " " "
Nohama Valley Bank	50 " " "
Platte Valley Bank	50 " " "
Western Exchange Fire & Mn. In. Co., do	50 " " "
Waubeek Bank	25 " " "

These rates may fall still lower any moment. We presume that if large amounts were presented, none of the "Neb-*rascals*" would bring the above quotations.

GEORGIA SHINPLASTERS.

Bank of Athens brings	50 cents on the dollar.
Bank of Middle Georgia	75 " " "
Bank of Milledgeville	Nothing.
The okes Ins	50 cents on the dollar.
Planters & Mech., of Dalton	Nothing.
Southern Bank of Georgia	50 cents on the dollar.
Greensborough Bank of Georgia	Nothing.

MARYLAND BANKS.

Mineral Bank sells for	35 cents on the dollar.
Cumberland Savings Bank	75 " " "
Valley Bank	Nothing.

Kanawha Bank (Va.)'is worth only 40 cents on the dollar. As all Tennessee banks are quoted at 10 to 90 per cent. discount—we will not stop to name them—give them all a wide berth; that isthe only safe rul e:

MEWBY, Marshall Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1858.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR:—I noticed in one'of your papers a short time sfnce, the history of several of the Wild Cat Banks, whose notes are in circulation throughout this State. We have one, however, in our town, new to us, and I suppose, as you did not mention it, new to you.—It is represented on its face, as being the "Bank of Republicborough," or Greensborough, Georgia. Our Bankers, Messrs S. L. Green & Co., are now trying to establish a circulation for it here against the wishes of many of us, at least, without any further light on the subject. If you can give us any light on the subject, please be so kind as to give us its history, and an idea of its ultimate value and effect upon our community. Your reply will very much oblige

Your Ob't Serv't.

We have made diligent enquiry concerning this "varmint," and find the following to be its history:

The charter was procured by the usual hocus pocus, and imposes no restrictions that can avail the holder of its issues. The thing was brought to this city by Coates & Dyhrenfurth, Brokers, and sold by them to Keith, Cashier of the defunct Bank of Naperville, and Goddard, of Joliet. Here we lose sight of the varmint until it turns up in Henry. Of course, its issues are a swindle, and the Grand Jury of Marshall Co. should indict any person detected in vending it. We can assure our respected correspondent that it possesses no more intrinsic value that the vilest Wild Cat, and if the people of Henry receive it as money, they deserve to be *fleeced*, as they certainly will be, if they touch it.

MACKATEE, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1857.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR:—Permit me to tender to you the profound gratitude of this entire community, for your purely onslaught upon "Wild Cat Banks" &c. We have been persecuted "by one of the tribe," (Florence), and one fact deserves especial notice—it is this: While respectable business circles here put their feet upon the trash, a certain Railroad Company (the Mississippi and Missouri,) continue to receive it for freight and passage. Is this doing justice to the stockholders in said road?

I can only say, I commend your course and hope you will press on to victory. You are on the right track. B. D.

Here are a couple of notes from Chicago Bankers, which we take the liberty of publishing, omitting their names.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 2, 1858.

To the Editor Chicago Daily Tribune:

DEAR SIR:—Continue your good fight against the Wild Cats. They should be stamped alive. To show you the effect of Wild Cat currency, we have \$5000 among the Rogers, Peoria and Rock Island roads, collections made for Chicago and Eastern customers, and not one tenth of it is available. We can get Nebraska, but nothing else! and it is worse than so much white paper. You have my best wishes for your success in the war that you are waging.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 31, 1857.

To the Editor Chicago Daily Tribune:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to wish you success in your Wild Cat war. I have about \$10,000 in the hands of bankers out West where Wild Cats are afloat, not a dollar of which I can get, except in Nebraska. I am paying tribute to that amount, to this stealing business. Show them no mercy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1858.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

SIRS,—We are receiving by every mail business letters, from our customers in Iowa, of the following tenor, which you may publish, omitting names of sender and receiver, for prudential reasons:

Yours truly,

DE WITT, Iowa, Dec. 30, 1857.

Gentlemen.—I know not what to say to you! I am placed in a most singular position. I have plenty of *money* (?) to meet your demand, and still cannot pay you. I was going to Davenport this morning to endeavor to exchange the "Florence" on hand, but learn from merchants just from there that exchange *cannot be had* at present. I do not, on an average, see five dollars in silver money in a week, except Florence or Burrows & Prettyman's "Scrip." What current funds do get in my hands I remit you. What can I do in this emergency? Tawait your answer.

Very respectfully,

WILD CAT IN GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Dec. 31st, 1857.

To the Editors Chicago Daily Tribune:

This is the head-quarters of the "Nemaha Valley" varmint. The following circular will show your readers that our business men are resolved to rid the community of all pestilent wild cat trash.—It is signed by the best men in the place:

"N. B.—Nebraska Bills, without exception, will be refused in payment for goods or debts as currency. Also, checks on any banks unless drawn for Illinois currency or coin.

All kinds of currency quoted at par in Chicago are considered par funds in Galesburg.

C. S. Colton & Sons, Merchants and Produce Dealers.
Irs. Baker, Grocery Dealer.
Nichols & Green, Grocers.
John S. McCord, Merchant.
Hamilton & Brown, Grocery and Dry Goods.
Bartlett & Peck st., Furniture and Upholstery.
A. Jacobi, Cloth Dealer.
Reed & Abbott, Wholesale and Retail Hardware.
George Wyde, Ready-Made Clothing.
Baker & Ogden, General Merchants.
Kuhn Colville, Books and Stationary.
Van Horne, Millinery.
E. B. Hodgdon, Grocer.
P. H. Hewitt, Haskell House.
Lore, Crockery Dealer.
A. T. Bord, Attorney at Law.
Kinney, Tobe, Druggist.
Edward Rae, General Book Agency.
Hines, Clothing and Furnish ing Goods.
Smith & Richardson, Wholesale Grocers.
Sage & Bro., Grocery Grocers.
E. Hamilton, Druggist.
Thos. Bissell & Bro., Shoe and Leather Dealers.
E. H. Post, Wholesale Dry Goods.
Wm. M. Baker, Street Broker.
D. D. Bassett, Merchant.
L. Brown, Merchant.
W. H. Hamilton, Grocer.
D. Bassett.
Isaac Merrill, Wholesale and Retail Boots and Shoes
Henry & Horton, Grocers.
A. D. Reed & Co., "Scotia Bank," Galesburg.
Wm. Hilliard, Asst. Sup't. C. B. & Q. R. R.
J. G. Cochran, Freight Agent.

You see we are putting them through a course of sprouts. JOHN.

GALESBURG, Dec. 29, 1857.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I, in common with many of your readers, rejoice to think that the war upon Nebraska Wild Cats has in reality commenced in good earnest; and more especially so, as a new one is about to be born in our midst. I refer to the "Western Exchange."—The old concern, with its issues, belongs to Johnson & Remington, of Galva, who are about to retire from business, and their notes, with others, including Dunn & Co., of this place, are going to enlarge the concern, or I am much will make it the prince of "Wild Cats." That they will do so if left to themselves, we have only to judge from the past history of the men as bankers. Dunn & Co. have always made it their business to deal in that sort of trash. They commenced business in this place several years since, with a small capital, and to-day they are worth from sixty to seventy thousand dollars, money they have made by using such trash as "Milledgeville," "Cherokee," "Nebraska" and "Lagrange," a Wild Cat fathered in your city. These are the men who own the corner lots and big buildings in our city; built with money which, to-day, belongs to people who have been duped by their worthless trash; and where the matter will end, depends entirely upon you and the other public journals in your city. Let the war go on. A SUBSCRIBER.

PLAIN TALK.—The Richmond *South* thus expresses its opinion of the sincerity and honesty of those Northern men who pride themselves upon being the special friends of the South:

"So, Mr. Douglas has showed his cloven foot to the South at last. I never believed he was whole footed. All that he has ever done has been to cajole the South to choose between evils, to take the best she can get, to sugar over nauseous pills, and bribe the Southern members to coax the South to swallow them. I never had confidence in him. I have no confidence in any man North of Mason and Dixon's. They cannot be our friends and be honest. The interests of the two sections are antagonistic. The Northern man who goes for our interests necessarily goes against the interests of the North, his country, and I can have no confidence in a traitor, no matter how high its price.

Annual Convention of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, at Decatur.

Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 28, 1857.

The preliminary steps in the organization of this association were taken in 1853 by nine or ten prominent educators of the State, who met in the basement of a church at Bloomington. The first meeting of the organized association took place during the holiday week of 1854, at Peoria, and numbered about fifty members. At the same time of year in 1855 the meeting of the association took place at Springfield, with one hundred members in attendance. In the holiday week of 1856 the third meeting of the association was held in Chicago, and embraced about three hundred educators from different parts of the State. This convention will be remembered by our citizens as one of great spirit and interest. The fourth convention, just concluded at Decatur, numbered five hundred and sixty members, and as far surpassed all previous meetings in enthusiasm as it did in numbers.

The number of resolutions passed and the amount of business done during the session were so great that we must content ourselves with giving only the most important. Premising that each day's session was opened by prayer and enlivened at intervals by singing, under the direction of Wm. Tillinghast of Chicago, we proceed.

The first session was on the evening of the 28th, in Power's Hall, and was principally occupied by an able address from the President of the association, Simeon Wright, Esq., of Lee Co, in which he reviewed the past and made sundry recommendations for the future.

SECOND DAY.—The State Board of Education, through their President, S. Wright, presented their report for the year, in which the establishments and successful operation of the State Normal University during the past year was noticed, the action of the last Legislature in depriving County Commissioners of compensation deprecated, and libraries, maps and apparatus recommended for the Common Schools, concluding with a fit tribute to the educational influence of the press. This report, together with the President's address of the previous evening, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Post, Merwin and Estabrook. The following committee of nine was appointed to nominate officers of the Association for the ensuing year: Mr. Standish, of Galesburg; Mr. Haskell, of Canton; Mr. Fitch, of Chicago; Mr. Stone, of Ottawa; Mr. Post, of Carbondale; Mr. Jennings, of Vandalia; Mr. Haywood, of Elgin; Mr. Brooks, of Springfield; Mr. Chamberlain, of Quincy.

Mr. Post, from the Committee on President's Address and Report of the Board of Education, reported the following resolutions, which were accepted and after discussion, adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. *Resolved*, That in view of the want of sufficient and correct information on the subject of schools and their management, it is deemed expedient by this Association to employ a general State Agent for the ensuing year, to visit every part of the State and disseminate such information on the above topics as shall be calculated to arouse the people to a proper appreciation of the importance of united action in behalf of Common Schools.

2. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the teachers throughout the State, that they organize, in their respective counties, Teachers' Institutes, for consultation and mutual improvement.

3. *Resolved*, That the teachers of this Association heartily endorse the recommendation of the Board of Education in reference to the establishment of school libraries, and the introduction of apparatus in our schools, and we should labor earnestly for the introduction of the Holbrook Apparatus, and all similar articles, which are calculated to bring before the minds of our pupils as possible visible illustrations in the various departments of instruction.

In the afternoon, Mr. O. Springstead read an essay upon "Oral Instruction," which was followed by a spirited discussion on the question, "Ought the pupils of our public schools to be furnished with books at public expense?" On vote, it was decided in the negative.

The great feature of the evening was a lecture by Prof. E. L. Youmans, of New York, on a "Sunbeam." In this address was blended with scientific accuracy such a rich vein of poetic fancy and genuine enthusiasm, as to elicit the most rapturous applause. It was indeed the most brilliant effort of the session, and plaudits were in the mouth of every one who heard it.

THIRD DAY.—After a very able and interesting address by H. D. Stratton, of Chicago, on "Commercial Education as a branch of Common School Education," the Association proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The balloting was characterized by a good deal of spirit, and some personal crossfiring, but general good humor was preserved, and the result was the election of the following officers:

President—B. G. Roots, of Tamaroa.

Editor of the Illinois *Teacher*—Newton Bateman, Jacksonville.

State Agent—S. Wright, Franklin Grove.

Recording Secretary—J. F. Eberhart, of Dixon.

Committee of Arrangements—A. H. Fitch, Chicago; A. W. Estabrook, Springfield, and Rev. Josiah Woods, Dupnoin.

Committee of Finance—D. S. Wentworth, Chicago; C. E. Hovey, Bloomington, and Dr. Cutcheon.

After the election was announced and made unanimous, B. G. Roots, the President elect, unwittingly furnished the Convention with that species of amusement in which eachinnation is confined to the sleeve. Forgetting that he was not to enter upon the duties of his office till the close of the session, he took the chair and after thanking the association for his election, coolly asked acting President Wright, who was in the chair, for his watch, which being passed over to him, he pocketed, and then asked "What is the pleasure of the association?"

Mr. Wright being too modest and too well bred to inform him of his blunder, quietly surrendered the sceptre, and Mr. Roots was the presiding officer for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Roots is a burly, compactly built man, past the meridian of life, and it is due to him to say, that though he closely resembles a grizzly bear in his appearance, there is nothing of the bear about him but his hide. Possessing frank and generous impulses, a fund of strong common sense, rollicking good humor, and the dispatch that enabled him to rush through almost any measure in about three winks and a half, he made himself eminently popular as a presiding officer. His very blunders were so whole souled and hearty that they made him friends.

The afternoon was occupied with an essay from W. S. Post, on the "Relation of Parent, Teacher and Pupil," which we did not hear, and a very practical and timely address from Mr. J. F. Eberhart, on "Normal Institutes."

In the evening Mr. Wm. Tillinghast, of Chicago, led off with a short, but pertinent address on "Music." He was followed by one of the most able and instructive addresses of the session from Richard Edwards, Esq., Principal of the St. Louis Normal School.

The question of the "Co-education of the sexes," was then discussed with spirit and ability by W. H. Wells, of Chicago, and Prof. Wetherbone, formerly of Antioch College, now of St. Louis, who spoke in favor of the co-education of the sexes, without limitation; President Blanchard, of Knox College, who favored such education, with certain restrictions and limitations, and by Rev. Mr. Burroughs, President of the Chicago Baptist University, who argued against such education, and questioned the right of that Association to combine colleges and female seminaries that for centuries had educated the sexes separately. Young America, however, scouted these precedents of the past, and carried the question in the affirmative by a very decided majority.

FOURTH DAY.

The first address of the day was delivered by G. W. Bruce, of Chicago, on School Government.

Dr. E. Roe, of Bloomington, followed in a very interesting address on the necessity of physical education, which we have, no doubt, awakened earnest thought upon this important topic, and will, we hope, bear fruit in the modification of our school system, so that the bodies, as well as minds, of our children may be cared for.

After some miscellaneous discussion, Mr. Wilbor, agent of the Williams' College Historical Society, presented a brief report on Galena lead, which was as dull and heavy as the metal of which he treated.

He was followed by President Blanchard, of Knox College, in an eloquent and logical analysis of the teacher's vocation. The difference between the present condition of our fair State, and its condition when the savage was in possessor, was, he stated, the result simply of instruction. By the census of 1850, it appears that there were in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois 172,624 white persons who could neither read nor write. He proceeded to picture the condition of these persons if gathered into a State by themselves, without newspaper eyes, post office ears or telegraphic nerves. In Kentucky, Virginia and other Southern States, he showed that ignorance was more prevalent than in the three States above mentioned.

In the United States, he stated the number of white persons over twenty years of age who could neither read nor write, at over one million five hundred and thirty thousand. If to this number be added, the equally ignorant blacks, we have a population sufficient to people three or four large States, not one of whom could do the writing necessary to the election of a borough constable. Nor is this evil diminishing; for in our late acquisitions of territory, we have increased the proportion of ignorance within our boundary; and if we are to annex Cuba and Central America, as seems probable before we get through with Mr. Buchanan's administration, then the efforts of such associations as this should be doubled, in order to turn back the tide of ignorance that threatens our dearest republican institutions. The speaker, however, counseled courage and persistent effort on the part of the teachers of Illinois, to promote the prosperity of our schools—normal schools and colleges—and closed with a plea for agricultural departments in the leading institutions of our State.

After President Blanchard's address, (of which the above is but a very meagre outline,) a great variety of resources and resolutions were rushed through, in double-quick time, in order to clear the table before 2 o'clock, P. M.,—the hour fixed upon for adjournment.

Among other things, Dr. Roe, of Bloomington, was called to furnish a text book on Physiology, suitable for the use of schools. He replied that he had such a work nearly completed and, if the Association would appoint a committee for that purpose, he would submit the manuscript to them for examination.

The Association resolved to appoint a committee of three, to examine and report upon Dr. Roe's work. The Chair appointed Messrs. Turner, Hovey and Post such committee. Mr. Hovey declined to serve, because, he said, he understood it to be the wish of Dr. Roe that a musical man should be on the committee. Mr. Merwin, of the North Western *Home Journal* suggested the name of Mr. Cady, of Chicago, lately appointed to the chair of music in the Normal University, and the chair accordingly placed him upon the committee.

Mr. Fitch of Chicago, objected, not that he had anything against Mr. Cady, but as Mr. Tillinghast had been with them through the session, he thought the place belonged to him.

The chair, upon this, rejected Mr. Cady, and substituted Mr. Tillinghast.

Mr. Wentworth, of Chicago, objected to this unceremonious rejection of Mr. Cady, as disrespectful to him. As near as we could learn, the chair got round this difficulty by making the committee of three consist of Messrs. Turner, Hovey, Post, Cady, and Tillinghast.

Resolutions of thanks were also passed in view of the noble hospitality of the citizens of Decatur, who had generously accommodated themselves in order to entertain, free of expense, the great number of Teachers in attendance.—We put up incog. at the Barnum House, and paid our bill. We may therefore be allowed to compliment the keepers of that excellent hotel for the pains they took to make their guests comfortable.

After obtaining names and pledges for nearly two thousand subscribers to the *Illinois Teacher*, the organ of this Association, the Convention adjourned, in the best possible spirits, to meet next year at Galesburg.

We have attended Teacher's Associations in various States of our Union, but have never seen so fine a body of men and women as compose the Illinois Teachers' Association.

There was one thing that struck us unpleasantly, and that was the indiscriminate application of the title "Professor" to almost every one present. The teachers of our State should know that the title in the sense used is applicable only to regularly elected instructors in a chartered institution of learning, which possess the power of conferring degrees. If there are empty-headed popinjays in our State Teachers' Association, who derive satisfaction from having this title prefixed to their names, in no reason why sensible men should suffer the infliction, who feel that they can get along quite as well without it until the title properly belongs to them.

The amount of talent brought together in this Association, makes it the Educational Congress of the State, in which representatives from different portions compare views and mature plans of improvement, similar to the educational advancement of our commonwealth, and we trust it may ever preserve the same high-toned, dignified, and unselfish spirit that now actuates its members.

Ecclesiastical.

[From the Presbyterian of the West, Dec. 24th.

A pro-tempore meeting of the Second Presbytery of Chicago, was announced to be held on the 23d inst., to take into consideration a memorial from a minority of the congregation of Chicago, which is as follows:

CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1857.

The undersigned would respectfully represent to the Second Presbytery of Illinois.

1st. That to the course taken by Rev. A. Nisbit, the Pastor, and majority of the F. R. P. congregation of Chicago, in September last, and to the resolutions passed by them in a congregational meeting, which were subsequently presented to the Presbytery as the voice of the congregation, we did not then, have not since, nor can we now consent, or in any way approve; but did then, have ever since, and do now, disapprove and oppose.

2d. That we sincerely regret the steps taken by the congregation, or by the Pastor and the majority, whereby we, who are in the minority, are deprived of a connection with, and the enjoyment of the administration of the word and ordinances in the church of our choice.

2d. That if it be not now too late to do what should have been done at the time the majority's resolutions were presented to Presbytery, we hereby express our disapprobation of said resolutions, and earnestly petition Presbytery, if it be deemed orderly and right by them, to reconsider their action taken in reference to the A. R. P. congregation of Chicago, in October last, and rescind the act by which the whole congregation was cut off from the Presbytery, taking us, who are the minority, and who desire still to be in connection with the A. R. P. Church, under your fostering care.

[Signed,] WILLIAM GOLDIE,
ROBERT LIVINGSTONE,
and others.

The action of the Presbytery in the case was as follows:

Whereas, at our meeting held in the Church at Peoria, in October last, Rev. A. Nisbit, pastor of the congregation in Chicago, laid before the Presbytery a paper announcing the withdrawal of himself and his congregation from all connection with the Associate Reformed Church, which, we were given to understand, was the unanimous deed of the congregation, or nearly so:

And *Whereas*, this Presbytery, recognizing their right to judge for themselves, when, and for what reasons, it was proper for them to change their ecclesiastical relations, did not think it expedient to interpose its authority in the case:

And *Whereas*, the Presbytery has since learned that the information then laid before us was not wholly correct, and also, that there were facts bearing on the case, with which we should have been made acquainted;

And *Whereas*, it now appears that a respectable minority of the congregation opposed the deed of the majority, which minority desire still to continue in connection with the Associate Reformed Church, and to be and remain under the jurisdiction of this Presbytery, and therefore, by their memorial, prays the Presbytery to reconsider its action:

And *whereas*, the Rev. A. Nisbit acted for himself, and has since signified no wish or desire to return to the Associate Reformed Church, nor, from positive information in relation to his deportment, is it likely that he could return as a minister of the A. R. Church; therefore be it resolved—

1. That the action of this Presbytery in relation to Mr. Nisbit and his congregation, be, as it hereby is, rescinded, so far as it respects the congregation, or any or all of its members who have always desired, or do now desire, to retain their connection with the Associate Reformed Church, and continue their congregational organization under this Presbytery.

2. That the congregation (or all the members thereof who are willing to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Associate Reformed Church) be, as it hereby is, recognized as still in connection with the Associate Reformed Church, and under the care of this Presbytery.

3. That the congregation, as recognised in the preceding resolution, be, as it hereby is, declared vacant; that is, having no longer a Pastor.

4. That Rev. A. Nisbit, having, by his own act, dissolved his connection with the Associate Reformed Church, is no longer recognised by this Presbytery as a minister of said Church.

5. That any paper which Mr. Nisbit may hold or use as an equivalent to a certificate of good ministerial standing, would not have been given, till the proper examination should have been had, if facts which have since come to the knowledge of this Presbytery had been previously known.

6. That the Clerk furnish a copy of this paper to Elders of the congregation.

7. That the Editor be requested to publish the above noticed memorial, together with the action had on it by this Presbytery, in the *United Presbyterian of the West.*

By order of the Presbytery,

M. MORRISON, Clerk.

.... Three negroes made their escape from Missouri into this State, at Selma, on Christmas day. Some of the Egyptians attempted to capture them, but the fugitives were well armed, and wounded two of the assailants, named Rubie and Taylor, and then made their escape.

Gleanings in 1857.

Below we give the number of fires which have occurred during the past year, where the amount destroyed at any fire exceeded \$20,000; the number of lives lost in burning buildings; the number of killed and wounded; the number of railroad accidents, with the number killed and wounded; the losses on the lakes, including the lives lost; deaths of Revolutionary patriots and centenarians; and the number of steamboat disasters on the Western rivers:

LOSSES BY FIRE DURING 1857.—The following table shows the number of fires which occurred in the United States, during the year 1857, and the amount of property destroyed, compared with the previous year:

	1857		1856	
MONTHS.	NO. FIRES.	LOSS.	NO. FIRES.	LOSS.
January	21	$1,021,000	19	$1,077,000
February	19	1,720,000	22	1,460,000
March	24	1,720,000	21	1,420,000
April	30	1,500,000	15	1,817,000
May	18	626,000	17	1,461,000
June	18	1,200,000	19	1,180,000
July	15	1,327,800	23	4,096,000
August	19	1,310,000	13	1,345,000
September	19	1,240,000	26	1,712,000
October	16	1,251,000	16	1,160,000
November	24	1,197,000	20	1,041,000
December	9	450,000	17	1,158,000
Total	230	$15,972,000	227	$21,150,000

—Add to the above the amount of property destroyed by fires where in each instance the loss was less than twenty thousand dollars, and the aggregate would be increased to probably twenty-seven millions in 1856, and to twenty millions in 1857.

The largest amount destroyed at any one fire, was at Mobile, in February, it being \$700,000. The next largest was at the fire in this city, on the 19th of Oct. it being \$676,000.

LIVES LOST BY FIRES DURING 1857.—The following exhibits the number of fires attended with loss of human life, which have occurred in the United States during the past two years, together with the number of persons whose lives have been sacrificed to the devouring element: For 1857—Fires, 72; Lives lost, 158. For 1856—Fires, 69; Lives lost, 183.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS IN 1857.—The following embraces the number of steamboat accidents which have occurred on the rivers, lakes, and bays of this country, which were attended with loss of life and injury to persons, during the year 1857, together with the number killed and wounded, compared with 1856: For 1857—Accidents, 30; killed, 322; wounded, 86. For 1856—Accidents, 29; killed, 358; wounded, 127.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1857.—The following shows the number of accidents, together with the number of killed and wounded, which have occurred on the various railroads in the United States, during the past year, and a comparative table of the number during 1856. No accident has been recorded which was not attended with loss of life or injury to person; neither does the table embrace the large number of persons who have been killed and maimed by jumping from moving trains, attempting to get on cars while they were in motion, being run over, &c.: For 1857—Accidents, 126; killed, 150; wounded, 530. For 1856—Accidents, 143; killed, 195; wounded, 629.

LOSSES ON THE LAKES IN 1857.—According to the published statements, there have occurred on the lakes, during the year 1857, four hundred disasters to the sailing craft navigating those inland seas, involving the loss of two hundred and twenty-one lives, and property to the amount of one million nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The following table shows the marine losses on the lakes during the last ten years, taking the report of the Lake Board of Underwriters for nine years, and the estimate for the present year:

1848	$404,820	1853	$804,300
1849	541,700	1854	2,167,625
1850	844,400	1855	2,797,000
1851	1,005,000	1856	1,920,000
1852	991,013	1857	1,920,515
Total loss in ten years			$13,951,253

DEATH OF REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS IN 1857.—The number of Revolutionary patriots who died during the year is 26—of which 1 was from New Hampshire, 4 from Vermont, 3 from Massachusetts, 2 from Connecticut, 3 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Maryland, 5 from Virginia, 2 from South Carolina, 1 from Georgia, 1 from Mississippi, 2 from Kentucky, and 1 from Ohio. The names of 55,690 of those who served in the Revolution have been placed on the pension rolls since the 18th of March, 1818, and on the 30th of June last only 346 of this number were reported living.

DEATH OF CENTENARIANS IN 1857.—The number of persons who have died during the year, who reached the age of 100 years or more, is 25—of which 1 was from Maine, 1 from New Hampshire, 1 from Vermont, 2 from Massachusetts, 2 from Connecticut, 1 from New York, 1 from New Jersey, 2 from Maryland, 5 from Virginia, 1 from South Carolina, 2 from Georgia, 1 from Louisiana, 1 from Tennessee, 1 from Ohio, 1 from Indiana, 1 from Illinois, and 1 from Missouri. The average duration of the 25 is about 105½ years. The oldest of the number was Aunt Till, a slave of Missouri, who reached the ripe age of 120 years. Catharine Donnelly, of this State, died at the age of 111 years. Of the 25, seven were persons of African descent, and fourteen females.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN RIVERS DURING 1857.—The number of boats lost or badly damaged on the Western rivers during the past year is about 200—of which about 100 of the number were a total losses. The number of lives lost by these disasters was about 250. The amount of property destroyed is not known.

A LAWRENCE REBELLION.

GOVERNOR DENVER USED UP.

ARMS RECOVERED,

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

LAWRENCE, December 23d, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If the same policy is pursued in regard to Denver as was in regard to Stanton, the people of Lawrence have this day compelled him to perform an act which will take his official head off. It will be remembered that Col. Cooke took a large quantity of arms from an emigrant train, whom he arrested on the Nebraska line in October, '56. These arms,—consisting of about 350 carbines, rifles and muskets, a number of revolvers and sixty sabres,—were stored by Governor Geary at Lecompton. Over one half got into the hands of the ruffians, and the remainder the agents of the various Kansas committees have several times demanded, but without success. Yesterday Col. Eldridge determined to go and take them, as the conductor of the train from whom they were stolen by the U. S. Army. About sixty citizens of Lawrence volunteered to go with him, and this morning the party started, all armed. On arriving within half a mile of the town, Col. Eldridge and Capt. Cracklin were deputed to ask Gov. Denver to give them up. They did so, and he refused, at first, *in toto*. He then wanted to send to Washington, and have us wait the answer. He then pledged himself to give them up in ten days. Several other propositions were made, but finally, after an hour's conference, he agreed to let them go, and Col. Eldridge gave his bond for \$500 that they should not be distributed for two weeks. We brought back 176 muskets and rifles, and a number of sabres. It was a scene not to be forgotten, as one looked around the executive chamber and on the street close by, and watched the stern, determined faces of the Free State men, and the astonished looks of the Lecomptonites. The men who were there from Lawrence had, evidently, determined to have what they came for—their property—and Gov. Denver felt *that* as he gazed on the stern, earnest-looking visages around him. I never saw so mad a looking man in my life as he was when he drew up the bond for Eldridge to sign. Denver is a man of about fifty

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TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.

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Doctor Thomson's Grand Anatomical, Path ological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, adjoins his office, on the same floor, at 220 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These models are from Mons. Tabert's Grand Anatomical Museum, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on Wednesdays only, from 12 M. to 4 P.M. In the evening, gentlemen as usual. Admission, 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted free of charge. Boys and children never admitted.

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Screened and Dry Coal

Delivered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. At this is the only yard in the city where Eastern Coal is housed and kept PERFECTLY DRY, those who dislike the annoyance of dirty Coal in their Counting Rooms or offices, or who are compelled to have their Coal taken up one or more flights of stairs, will find my Coal a great desideratum. His stock consists of all the varieties Pennsylvania and Ohio Coals, viz:

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Of the Soft, or Bituminous Coals, he has

BRIAR HILL, ERIE, CHIPPEWA,

All of which are of the best variety. His customers will be supplied with Broken, Egg and Stove size.

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Constantly on hand, either LONG or SAWED and SPLIT, and delivered to customers in any part of the city.

Having handled the past fifty-six years, he hopes by prompt-ness in filling orders, and strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage.

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TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE TIMES, and those wishing to make a valuable present, the subscriber offers Pictures to his unrivaled style of beauty and artistic excellence, at greatly reduced prices, until after the Holidays.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 2.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Fashions for February.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1857.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Until within the past few days, the weather has been delicious, the air clear and bright, and not severely cold, giving no token of the sharp, biting frosts and bitter storms, which generally precede and sometimes usher in the New Year. Broadway is filled with cloaked and furred ladies, whose heightened color and springy step indicate the pleasant errand upon which most of them are bound, and the enjoyment which is anticipated from the season of festivities, gifts interchanged, and the revival of old memories and associations.

Along the principal thoroughfares the gay shop windows are crowded with goods, to suit every variety of taste, and surrounded by an eager throng, who gaze wistfully at the tempting display, weigh the merits of the different articles, and calculate how far the contents of the small porte monnaie will go in providing all the dear ones with some token of fond affection. Nor are the costly toys, rich jewelry, and fancy ware, or even the delicate confectionary, the most attractive feature of the holiday preparations, at every corner, especially toward the lower part of the city, forests of evergreens, cut into Christmas trees, or formed into peaceful wreaths and stars, and decked with bright crimson berries, meet the eye, and lend the grateful, refreshing influence, which always accompanies the presence of simple, natural beauty.

Large quantities of these are purchased through the day and taken away, frequently by persons of the poorest class, to decorate the interior of their small and humble homes, and for once invest them with an air of comfort, and even of poetic refinement. Toward evening the pedestrian, in any quarter of the metropolis, may fancy that he sees "men as trees walking," and after rubbing his eyes, will discover boys enveloped in the branches of "Christmas trees," which must not arrive at their destination until curious little eyes are folded beneath their weary lids, in a slumber broken only by dreams of the good St. Nicholas, to whom the gratification of childish fancies is an especial care.

In spite of the money pressure the importations in the costliest articles of the fancy goods line has been very great, and the exhibition of charming novelties in *bijouterie* surpasses that of any previous year. A wonderful amount of taste and ingenuity is displayed in the construction of elegant boxes and cabinets for jewels, or laces, ladies' reticules also completely furnished, and which by touching a spring, become converted into the most enchanting and fairy-like of work-boxes. Besides these there are magic sets of crystal bottles filled with rare perfumes, which change, and slide into various beautiful forms, and subserve a number of differens purposes; with many other objects of interest to the lovers of the fanciful and artistic, all of which find ardent admirers and ready purchasers among the seekers for whatever is new and attractive.

Within the million city houses, the scene is no less busy than that without. Turkeys, plum-puddings, and mince-pies, are the order of the day in the kitchen, while profound consultations are held in the parlor relative to the New Year's reception toilette, and anxious directions given to the expert seamstress whose business it is to fashion the dainty material to the soft more dainty forms which it is intended to veil.

NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES—STYLES FOR THE MONTH.

In connection with the universal custom of receiving calls on the first of January, is another which makes it imperative that a special dress be provided for the occasion. It is considered *unlucky* to wear a robe on this day which has been worn before, and therefore all young ladies are in a state of intense anxiety until the desideratum has been obtained, and then puzzled how to make it most becoming, as at this time, if no other, all the gentlemen of their acquaintance will feel obliged to call or be struck altogether from the list of their friends. The utmost license is then permitted to the fancy in the selection of New Year's costumes, and everything worn from the rich velvet, satin and brocade to the light fleecy lace gauze, or rich embroidered muslin, the only proviso necessary is that it be graceful and becoming. More difficulty than usual has been experienced this season in the applications for the wherewithal to make these desirable additions to the wardrobe, and many the fears entertained lest the means for providing both table and costume should be wanting. A certain amount of retrenchment has been by general consent adopted, all kinds of meats dispensed with, and cakes and wine the principal refreshments provided. Still, if not so extensive, the preparations are nearly as universal as ever, the husbands and brothers feeling as much interested as their wives, sisters and daughters, no gentleman considering it *au reple* to make calls unless the ladies of his family (if there are any) receive. *En passant*, we may remark that some gentlemen have adopted the French custom of presenting a photograph to each of their lady friends as a New Year's gift, and a few have had no less than 500 taken for this purpose. But this is a digression, and it is time to return to the *specialite* of dress.

According to previous intimations, flounces are generally ignored for full dress among ladies of the highest fashion; when admitted, three are the rule of demi-toilette, and two for evening costumes. The introduction of the side-stripe and heavier styles of silk in bayadere and brocade, has for the present compelled flounces to retire into the back ground, a change which is generally regarded with favor.

In the fullness or length of the skirts no diminution is yet observed, with the exception of those prepared for the promenade; these are composed of a dark, heavy material in silk and woolen, with a narrow bayadere stripe, and are worn over a small hoop, and a colored skirt, such as described in a previous letter. The skirt is of a moderate length, and, with a basque waist, forms the most comfortable and durable walking dress of which we have any recollection.

To accomodate the demand for small and large hoops, the "extension" skirt was introduced, the hoops of which are contracted by means of small India rubber ties, and may be drawn out so as to expand it to the necessary dimensions for an evening toilette. In so doing, however, the two ends stand straight out, or collapse, giving a most ungraceful effect to the contour. This difficulty has been obviated by our great skirt manufacturers, Douglas & Sherwood, who have constructed a new "Expansion" Skirt, which is exceedingly beautiful and graceful, and can be contracted or expanded a half yard in width by means of long silver slides, arranged so as to preserve always the symmetry of its proportions. They have also effected a great improvement on their celebrated "adjustable" bustle, and so perfected the temperings of steel springs, by drawing them a second time through molten lead, after having been once completed, that they can be wound round the finger, like tape, and then spring back into form, without a bend or indentation.

A model of these skirts has been obtained by an agent here and sent to Paris, and will doubtless return to us as the production of the emporium of fashion.

We will now proceed again with the styles for New Year's receptions. These often take place where there are several ladies, and in such a case, great pains are taken to arrange the colors of the various toilettes so that the contrast will produce fine artistic effects in the grouping, etc. Dressed all in pink, or all in blue, or with a preponderance of any glaring color, the eye would weary in gazing upon it, and long for something dark, quiet and subdued, where the vision could refresh itself for further efforts.

A superb robe, in the hands of one of our principal modistes, was composed of very rich black flowered brocade, with a low corsage deeply pointed, and ornamented with a pointed fichu of black guipore lace. The sleeves were wide, and open, plain at the top, lined with white satin and trimmed with rich, broad satin ribbon, quilled, and possessing a narrow crimped edge. The trimming of course extended up the open part of the sleeve to the elbow, and was white on the under, and black on the upper side. A rich gold, colored satin was ornamented with two deep lace flounces, which cost a thousand dollars each, and entirely covered the skirt. A very deep rich bertha also shaded the low corsage, and served to decorate the short puffed sleeve. At the side, the flounces were caught up with trailing branches of the sweet pea in shaded purple velvet, and a bouquet of the same confined the bertha in front of the corsage.

A dress of pale lavender silk was made with a double skirt, (the upper one two-thirds the length of the lower one) and trimmed with ruches of satin ribbon of the same shade. The body was high pointed at the waist and ornamented with ruches across the front, and broad at the top, and graduating to a point at the waist; wide, open sleeves like those of the black brocade, and lined and trimmed in the same manner. This is a very favorite style, and will be remembered as the "*Vendanes*."

A much admired evening costume consists of a plain dress, low body and short sleeves, of rich bayadere silk, or stripes about two inches broad, alternating in silk and velvet. The colors should be either white and pink, or rose or white and blue; the corsage cut very low and completed by pointed puffings of *tulle*, with rosebuds in green leaves placed at intervals.

Very handsome robes dressed are worn with side stripes in figured or *frosted* velvet; the finest shades of green, brown, blue and drab being the favorites, and the velvet decorations either black, or a darker shade of the same color. A great effort is being made to restore the pointed bodies, and with some success; they are also made very high at the throat to accommodate the small collars now in vogue.

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Few pearls are worn as head dresses this season; the hair is very elaborately arranged, and flowers (natural where they can be procured,) worn by young ladies in wreaths and drooping bouquets; while for the more dignified matron, a small lace cap fastened with large gold headed pins, or a mixture of *tulle*, with loops of gold and velvet flowers, form an accessory to the toilette.

Very wide plain gold bands are the latest style for bracelets, and are much admired, although they present a somewhat barbarous appearance. The bouquet holder also, must not be forgotten; now composed of a fretted work of gold and green enamel.

A great deal of extravagance is also displayed in costly fans, some of which, inlaid with pearl and silver, cost one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The most popular ones, however, are composed of delicately carved sandal wood, and silk cup to resemble feathers, and spotted with silver or steel.

FASHIONABLE EVENTS.

The most recent one was the grand ball at the Academy of Music, which presented a splendid coup d'œil, but as uncomfortable for all purposes of enjoyment as usual. The house holds 5,000 persons, and the floor thirty sets, with a space for each the size of a large bushel basket; the devastation which follows any attempt to dance may, therefore, be imagined. The dresses of the ladies also, though rather more gaudy, were not so costly as on former occasions, and rather gave the impression of cheapness and pretention.

Last Wednesday evening a grand "stag" party, composed of the *elite* of the Republican party, assembled at the house of Benjamin H. Fields, to meet Mr. Tiemann, the Mayor elect. Five hundred invitations were issued.

On the 6th of January a grand entertainment is to be given by the "Century Club," (which consists principally of artists and literary *savans*), at which Twelfth Night is to be represented, and close with a supper and ball. This is anticipated with great interest, and will bring together nearly all the people of note in the metropolis. Many other invitations are out for New Year's *fetes*, so that we shall contrive to exist for a short time longer, even without the opera, which goes to Philadelphia soon, to return on the 1st of February.

A fashionable wedding is on the *tapis*, and expected to take place on the 5th of January. The parties are the widow of the late George Steers, who built the Adriatic, and Mr. Lake, of the firm of Wadell, Pierson & Lake, one of the largest silk importing houses in the city. The lady has been distinguished in fashionable circles for her peculiar elegance and lady-like qualities, and the gentleman (who is a widower with two children) is well known as one of our most energetic and successful merchants.

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GREAT STEAM POWER
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HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS OF Types, Presses, Inks and Stationery to our extensive
Job Printing Establishment,
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Plain and Ornamental Printing
in a superior style. Such, for instance, as

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RAY. MEDILL & CO.

Dry Goods.

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—OF—

HOLIDAY GIFTS

—AND—

Rich Goods of Every Description,

—BY—

WILLIAM M. ROSS & COMPANY,

UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, 1858.

RICHEST VELVET ROBES IMPORTED
Reduced from 100 to 20 Dollars.
RICHEST SILK ROBES IMPORTED,
Reduced from 50 to 25 Dollars.
ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
Reduced from 45 to 20 Dollars.
RICH SILK ROBES, reduced from 30 to 12 Dollars.
FOUR DOLLAR SILKS, reduced to Two Dollars.
THREE DOLLAR SILKS, reduced to Twelve Shillings.
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TWELVE SHILLING SILKS, reduced to Six Shillings
ONE DOLLAR SILKS, for Fifty Cents.

Rich Evening Dress Goods,
For less than one-half the regular prices.

Super. Irish Poplins,
Reduced from Two to One Dollar.

Cloaks of every Description,
At one-half the prices asked elsewhere.

Real Laces.
For about one half the regular prices.

Rich Valentia Plaids,
Reduced from 12 Shillings to 6 Shillings.

French Embroideries,
At incredible prices

Rich Trimming Goods.
Reduced much below the manufacturing cost

We have now in store a larger and incomparably choicer assortment of

RICH GOODS

That any other five stores in this city, and we will positively sell them at the above reduction in prices.

W. R. Ross & Co.

J. B. SHAY'S

CHEAP STORE

150 Lake St., Corner of La Salle.

THIRTY DAYS' SALE,

At Ruinous Prices!

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

ONE DOLLAR PLAID SILKS,
For Fifty Cents.
TWELVE SHILLING BROCADE SILKS,
For Six Shillings.
THIRTY-FIVE DOLLAR RICH SILKS
For Twenty Dollars.
TEN SHILLING FRENCH MERINOES,
For Six Shillings.
TWO SHILLING FRENCH DUCALES,
For One Shilling.
FIFTEEN CENT DEBEGES
For Six Pence.
TWENTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,
For Twelve Dollars.
TWENTY-FIVE DOL. BROCHE SHAWLS,
For Sixteen Dollars.
THIRTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,
For Twenty Dollars.

Embroideries and Laces,

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

ONE DOLLAR COLLARS,
For Fifty Cents.
TWO DOLLAR COLLARS,
For One Dollar.
FIVE DOLLAR COLLARS,
For Two Dollars.

Our Entire Stock of Cloaks,

AT HALF PRICE.

J. B. SHAY'S CHEAP STORE
150 Lake Street, corner of La Salle.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. R. WOOD & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING daily New Goods, for the Fall trade, among which are a

Splendid Variety of Silks,

Of latest styles and designs, viz: Colored Gros de Rhine, Bayadere Stripes, Moire Antiques Silks, Satin Striped, Plain Satins, Velvets, &c. Also, a full assortment of

Shawls,

Including Cheniles, Cassilla Bordered, new styles in Cashmere, Elegant Wool De Laines, Printed Merinos and Coburgs, Grass Linens and Chambrays, all of which are offered at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

W. R

Legal Notices.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS JACOB BADER AND Rudolf Bader, by mortgage dated the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in the state of Illinois, in Book 81 of Mortgages, page 617, did convey to the undersigned the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of nineteen hundred dollars ($1900) and interest, reserved to be paid by the said Jacob and Rudolf Bader's four promissory notes, each bearing date the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1861, and payable to the order of the undersigned in manner and at the times following, to-wit: one note for the sum of four hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1861; one note for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1862; one note for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1863; and one note for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1864; all of which said notes bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

And whereas it was and is provided in said mortgage, that if default should be made in the payment of either of the said promissory notes above mentioned, either of principal or interest, the whole of the said principal and interest secured by the said notes should thereupon become immediately due and payable, and the undersigned might sell the said premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part to said mortgage, after publishing a notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, ten days before the day of such sale, at public auction, at the Court House door, in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the time mentioned in such notice.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the first of the above mentioned promissory notes for the sum of four hundred dollars and interest, due December 25th, A. D. 1861, and the same remains due and unpaid; and promissory note, both principal and interest, has thereby become due and payable.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me by the said mortgage, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that on Monday, the sixteenth day of January next, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, I will sell at public auction the following described lands and premises (being the same conveyed to me by said mortgage), situated in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit: All of the south half of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section thirty, Township thirty-seven, north of Range thirteen, East; also, commencing at the north-east corner of the south-east quarter of said south-east quarter of the section, Township and Range aforesaid, for the purposes and objects mentioned in the mortgage.

MARGARETHA BOEHM, Mortgagee.
GEO. S. F. CROCKER, Att'y for Mortgagee. de9w12t

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court.
In Chancery.
OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.

George A. Prince and Thomas Stephenson, vs. Nicholas P. Hebert, Frances M. Ickleart, Franklin Hathaway, Alisha J. Hundley, Abijah W. Pitcher, Joseph L. Jennings, J. Myriel and James H. Wood.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, state of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of the Cook County Circuit Court, in Chancery aforesaid, entered in the above entitled cause, on the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, to the highest bidder, sell all the following described parcel of land, situated in Cook county in the state of Illinois, and described follows, to wit: Fifty-two north thirty (30) acres of the west half of the south-east quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township forty (40), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery Cook County, &c.
Chicago, Dec. 18, 1857.—de19-td b72

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
In Chancery.

Walburga Ising and Joseph Ising, vs. John Fritz, et al.—for Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of the United States of Illinois, will, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the east door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, being a public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, sell the following described lots, to-wit: Lots one (1) and two (2), in Block No. ninety-eight (98), in the School Section Addition to Chicago, according to the recorded plat thereof, in the Recorder's office in said county of Cook, and state of Illinois, in Book 28 of Maps, and at said sale of redemption of said Samuel A. Ford, John Fraser and Henry Freer, to bonds, bind; say: Sylvester Chase, on papers, carpet bag; Anthony Carroll, on boots, shoes, carpet bag; Andrew Bates and Clarence Hoyt, on papers, trunk; Henry C. Bowdy, on papers, box; Wm. Beer, on boots, carpet bag; no mark, black bag; no mark, black bag; no mark, black